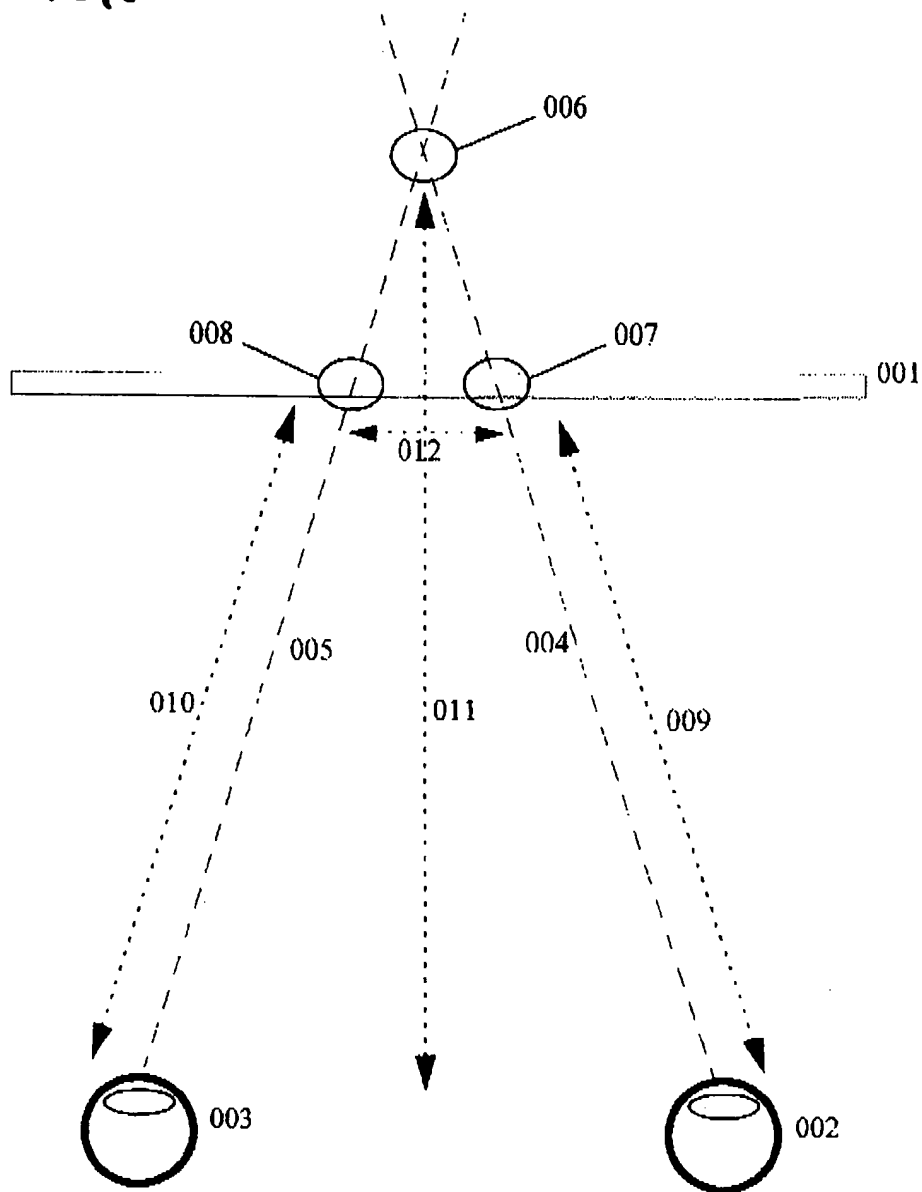


FIG. 1a



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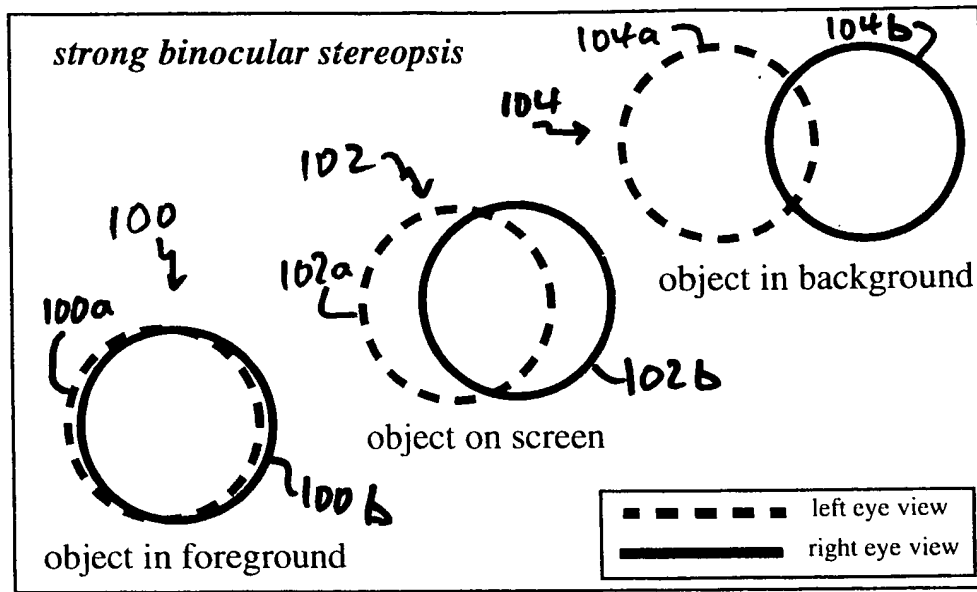


FIG. 1

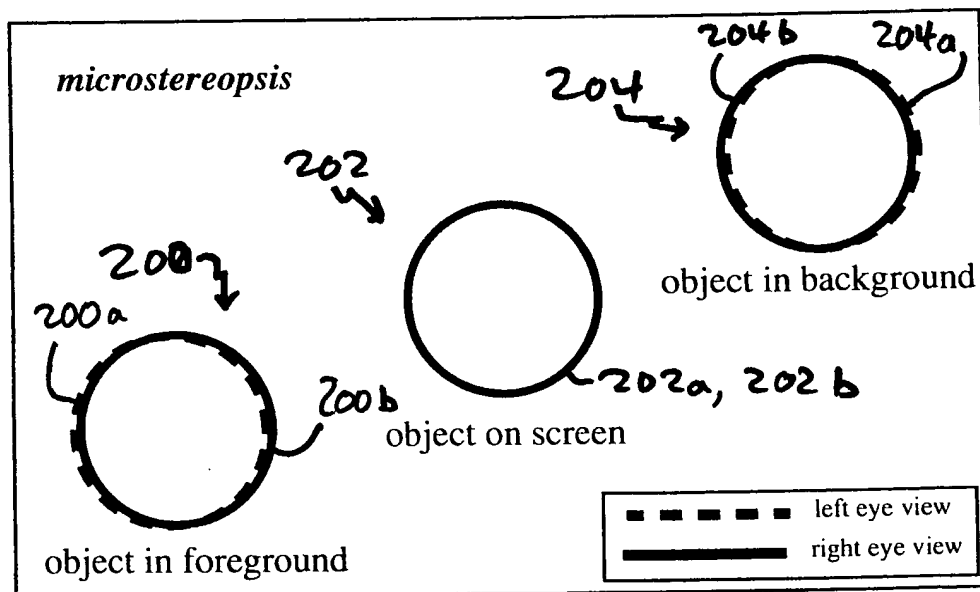


FIG. 2

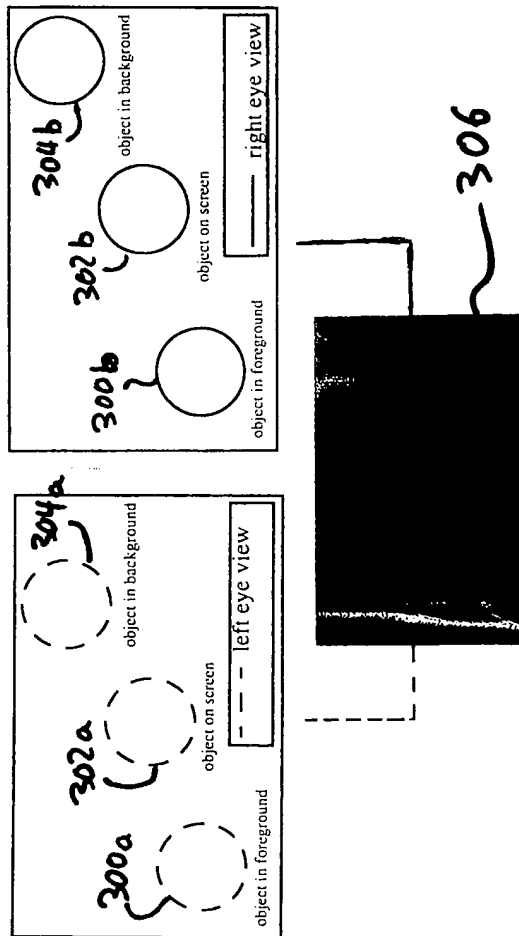


FIG. 3

The diagram illustrates a system for autostereoscopic display, showing three states of operation:

- Left Frame State (402):** A box labeled "state for viewing left frame of microstereoscopic image pair" (402) is connected to a display panel (402a). The display panel shows a left frame with a light source brightness gradient (402a) that is highest on the left side of the screen center. Below the panel, text indicates "light source brightness seen when eye is LEFT of screen center" and "light source brightness seen when eye is RIGHT of screen center".
- Monoscopic State (404):** A box labeled "state for viewing monoscopic images" (404) is connected to a display panel (404a). The display panel shows a uniform brightness across the screen. Below the panel, text indicates "(brightness is always uniform across the screen, but brightness value depends on eye position as shown)".
- Right Frame State (406):** A box labeled "state for viewing right frame of microstereoscopic image pair" (406) is connected to a display panel (406a). The display panel shows a right frame with a light source brightness gradient (406a) that is highest on the right side of the screen center. Below the panel, text indicates "light source brightness seen when eye is LEFT of screen center" and "light source brightness seen when eye is RIGHT of screen center".

Arrows from the three states point to a central display panel (408) labeled "view autostereoscopically (no glasses)". A control unit (410) is connected to the display panel (408). A light source (412) is positioned below the display panel, emitting light upwards.

FIG. 4